

HOUSE CHANGES THE RULES

REGULARS, INSURGENTS AND DEMOCRATS JOIN HANDS.

Only One Dissenting Vote, Rucker of Missouri—The Rule Permits Discharge of a Committee From Consideration of a Bill After a Certain Time.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Joining hands with rare unanimity, the regular Republicans, the insurgent Republicans and the Democrats of the House to-day adopted an amendment to the rules which all factions declared was a long step in the right direction. One lone member, Representative Rucker of Missouri, a Democrat, voted against the rule. He denounced it backward and forward and sideways, working himself in a passion during the performance and finally frankly admitting that his principal objection to the rule lay in the fact that Cannon, Dabell, Payne and Smith of Iowa were for it. He raged around and filled the air with volleys for ten crowded minutes. The House sat back and laughed at him.

Mr. Rucker was seconded by Representative Sims in his denunciation of the proposition, on which the Committee on Rules for the first time within the memory of man had made a unanimously favorable report. But when the time came to vote Mr. Sims lost his nerve and Mr. Rucker stood alone.

The love feast that resulted in the adoption of this new amendment to the rules, which permits the House to discharge any committee from the consideration of a bill after a certain limit of time and under certain conditions, was much in the nature of a burlesque on the big fight of March 10, when the Speaker was eliminated from the Committee on Rules and when an unsuccessful attempt was made to drag him down from his high place. It is true that Republicans, insurgents and Democrats filled the air with loud sounds for an hour to-day, but excitement was lacking, for all spoke to the same effect.

It was nearly 6 o'clock when by a close vote the general deficiency bill was laid aside and Chairman Dabell stepped to the front with the rules proposition in his hand. He explained its well known provisions and then announced that, having an hour at his disposal, he would yield thirty minutes to Representative Champ Clark of Missouri, the minority floor leader.

"But," cried Representative Sims of Tennessee, "I want some time. I understand that the minority leader favors this amendment too."

"I don't know," said Mr. Dabell, "that anybody is opposed to it."

"I am," Mr. Sims shouted belligerently. "It was finally agreed that Mr. Dabell should yield Mr. Sims five minutes and Mr. Clark five minutes. Then Mr. Sims unheeded and went into action."

"This rule," he shouted, "should be voted down unanimously. It permits a motion to discharge a committee before that committee has had a fair chance to get started. The regulars are putting it all over the insurgents and the Democrats, but they can't fool me."

The House grinned throughout Mr. Sims' nine minute speech and then Champ Clark took the floor to explain that this proposed amendment was a Democratic proposition pure and simple.

Later Mr. Dabell told how it was a regular proposition and Victor Murdock explained that it was entirely insurgent. All this effort to establish legitimate parentage seemed to tickle the House to the limit and the occasion throughout was anything but a serious and solemn aspect.

Of course all of Mr. Clark's colleagues cheered him when he said that he didn't want anything that would block legislation and that he had an abiding faith in the House sense of the House.

"And don't forget," cried Mr. Clark with great emphasis, "we didn't fall in behind the regulars on this. The regulars fell in behind us."

"I don't believe this is a step in the right direction," said Mr. Rucker, "because I see the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Dabell, the gentleman from Iowa, Mr. Smith, and other standpatters going in the same direction. I don't believe they are going to change their right, I choose my company, I do."

Representative Stanley of Kentucky, who is known for his ability to ring the bell nine times out of ten, hopped up with a smile on his face. "Suppose," he said to Mr. Rucker, "if those old political sinners should repent and take a short cut to heaven—would you go in the other direction?"

After the House had quit laughing, which was very soon, Mr. Rucker forced to reply, but he called the rule a mongrel and insisted that it was a dead letter and couldn't be enforced.

Just at this moment his time expired and he shouted to Speaker Cannon: "Oh, please give me two minutes more."

"The chair," Mr. Cannon replied with suspicious courtesy, "will yield the gentleman all the chair's time."

As the chair had no time to yield Mr. Rucker sat down and more laughter.

Then Representative Hayes of California, Fish of New York and Murdock of Kansas, all insurgents, told what a amendment to the rules this was bound to be and how the "progressive element" as they spoke of themselves, was entitled to all the credit.

Representative Norris of Nebraska stirred things up when he declared that the Democratic party had tried to gag rules once upon a time and that as a result the people had taken the party by the back of the neck and the seat of the pants and thrown it through the transom. The Republicans applauded this, but the Democrats had their chance when Mr. Norris said a moment later that that was just what would happen to the Republican party unless it took a tumble to itself and made up its mind to be good.

Representative Smith of Iowa, an extreme regular, thought the proposed measure was "the best experiment that can be tried" and hinted that it might put a few cowards in the House on record. Then Mr. Smith moved the previous question and there were only four votes in opposition. On the resolution itself Mr. Rucker stood alone in his glory, waving his arms and yelling fruitlessly for the yeas and nays. Then the House adjourned and everybody went home, the regulars feeling that they had scored on the insurgents and Democrats, the insurgents confident they had made the regulars look foolish and the Democrats absolutely positive that they had made the grand old party take to the woods.

PERCY WILLIAMS BACK.

Gave Up the Idea of Producing the Oberammergau Passion Play Here.

Percy G. Williams, in yesterday by the Cunarder Mauretania after a search of Europe for talent for his vaudeville circuit, said he had trouble in finding geniuses. He had an idea when he went away of introducing the Passion Play here with the Oberammergau cast, but he decided that it would not go except in the environment of mountains and open air. As he could not import the atmosphere with the players he left all on the native beach.

Mr. Williams will bring on a troupe of Russian dancers, the leading one of whom is Mrs. Danachowa, in October, also Miss Tracy Turner, who does a singing and dancing act.

Mr. Williams said he was surprised to find that some American vaudevillians used here money to open the show had become headlines in the Continent. They had made the real hits of the season.

ROW OVER BATTLESHIP MAINE.

The House Finally Votes to Increase the Sum for Raising the Wreck to \$300,000.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Although the battleship Maine was destroyed in the harbor of Havana more than a dozen years ago, the House of Representatives continues to blow up every time the name of the ill fated vessel is mentioned in the chamber. To-day a paragraph in the general deficiency bill which would suspend for an indefinite period the enforcement of the law recently passed appropriating \$100,000 for the raising or removal of the Maine, stirred up a bitter row and resulted in the exchange of some rather warm personalities.

The provision in the deficiency bill to which exception was taken directs the Secretary of War through the Engineer Corps of the army to find out how much it will cost to raise and remove the Maine before going ahead with the work as the current law directs. Many members of the House say in this proposition merely an attempt to carry out the policy of delay which, they claim, has succeeded in preventing the raising of the wreck during the last twelve years.

Representative Fitzgerald of New York made the direct charge that this paragraph in the deficiency bill was a deliberate attempt to hamstring all legislation of this sort and that the War Department officials and the Appropriations Committee had conspired to delay all action until Congressional authorization could be secured to blow up the wreck without raising it. Finally on a point of order by Mr. Fitzgerald the objectionable paragraph was stricken from the bill.

Mr. Taft then moved to appropriate \$300,000 in addition to the \$100,000 appropriated some months ago for the raising of the Maine. Mr. Fitzgerald moved to make it \$400,000, but the House refused to sustain him. Then he tried to have added to the language of the current law the words "raise, which would make it impossible for the War Department legally to destroy the old ship by dynamite. This was defeated. Then Representative Madden tried to accomplish the same thing in a different form and a point of order being raised against his motion by Representative Burke of Pennsylvania on the ground that it changed existing law a long parliamentary wrangle ensued.

The House finally adopted the Taft amendment increasing the amount at the disposal of the War Department for the purpose of "raising or removing" the Maine from \$100,000 to \$300,000.

CONGRESS MAY QUIT NEXT WEEK.

Senate Disposing of Administration Bills at the Rate of One a Day.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Senate is disposing of the big Administration bills at the rate of one a day. Wednesday the conservation bill was put on its final passage, yesterday the statehood bill received the approval of the Senate and to-morrow the postal savings bank bill will be under consideration and it is expected that there will be a final vote on the measure before the day is ended. The bill was made the order of business just before adjournment of the Senate to-day.

Senator Bacon said several Senators expect to be heard on the measure. A motion will be made to reject the report of the conference, which favors the House bill.

Before adjournment Senator Brister gave notice that he will ask to-morrow for the discharge of the Committee on Privileges and Elections from further consideration of the resolution providing for the election of United States Senators by popular vote.

As soon as the postal savings bank bill is out of the way there will be a motion to make the Appalachian-White Mountain forest reserve the special order of business in the Senate.

Senate leaders are highly pleased with the progress that is being made in the disposition of important pending legislation and are confident that Congress will be able to adjourn the latter part of next week.

PRESIDENT OFF TO-DAY.

Bound for Two College Commencements, at Each of Which He Will Speak.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—President Taft leaves Washington to-morrow bound for two college commencements, at each of which he will speak. First the President will journey to Villanova, near Philadelphia, where he will speak to the students of St. Thomas College and receive the degree of doctor of jurisprudence. From Villanova the President will turn southeast to Lincoln, Pa., where he will talk to the negro students of Lincoln College. From Lincoln, he will hurry back to Washington, arriving here at about 9 o'clock in the evening.

Secretary Norton will go with the President. Capt. A. W. Butt will be in New York bearing the official White House welcome to Col. Roosevelt. This will be one of the few Presidential trips that Capt. Butt has missed since Mr. Taft was inaugurated.

Two Labor Bills Reported.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Convict made goods when shipped from one State to another are liable to the laws of the State into which they are shipped, according to the terms of a bill favorably reported from the House Committee on Labor to-day. The committee also favorably reported a bill providing that no United States officer or agent shall make a contract to purchase any goods made by convict labor.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—These army orders were issued to-day:

First Lieut. William F. Hall, Medical Reserve Corps, from San Francisco to Whipple Barracks, Fort Ord, Cal. Scott, Fifth Field Artillery, to Fort. Capt. John A. Clark, Medical Corps, from Seattle to Pittsburgh Barracks.

Capt. August C. Nixon, Fifth Cavalry, is detailed to fill vacancy in pay department from July 25; Capt. Edward P. Perry, Paymaster, relieved and assigned to Fifth Cavalry from July 25.

This navy order was issued:

Commander J. Hood, to conference at Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

NEW ENGLAND.

VERMONT.

MAINE.

LONG ISLAND.

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SENATE PASSES RAILWAY BILL.

CONFERENCE REPORT ADOPTED BY A VOTE OF 30 TO 11.

Forty-four Republicans, including the Insurgents, and Six Democrats Vote for It—All the Negative Votes Cast by Democrats—House May Vote To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Senate adopted the conference report on the railway bill at 3:30 this afternoon after the matter had been debated for about six hours. The vote on the adoption of the report was 30 to 11. All of the negative votes were cast by Democrats. Six Democrats voted in favor of the report. Forty-four Republican Senators, including the insurgents, voted "Aye." Even Senator La Follette, who was detained at his home by illness, favored the report. His insurgent colleague, Senator Brister, announced that if Mr. La Follette were present he would have voted "Aye." The Democratic Senators who voted in favor of the adoption of the report were Chamberlain of Oregon, McNary of Louisiana, Overman of North Carolina, Simmons of North Carolina, Stone of Missouri and Taylor of Tennessee.

The report was taken up within thirty minutes after the Senate met. Senator Newlands of Nevada, the Democratic conferee on the part of the Senate, opened the debate in defense of a minority report he had submitted. He complained once more because he had been shut out of the conference committee until after the Republican conferees had reached an agreement. Senator Bacon of Georgia followed Senator Newlands and upheld him, and as a member of the Committee on Rules of the Senate he condemned the practice of partisan conferees.

Two Senators, Bailey (Democrat, of Texas) and Borah (Republican, of Idaho) attacked the bill on constitutional grounds. Senator Borah, who is expected to be an able lawyer, predicted that the Supreme Court would probably hold that the long and short haul clause of the bill as finally agreed on, which was the House conferee's recommendation, was unconstitutional because it amounts to a delegation of legislative authority. Senator Sutherland of Utah, another able lawyer and a colleague of Senator Borah, was equally confident that the Supreme Court would hold the enactment valid.

Senator Smoot was somewhat disturbed over the predictions that the long and short haul clause would be held to be invalid and predicted that if the courts so held the people would rise up and pass laws affecting railroads that would be very stringent. Senator Clay, a Democrat, then invited Senator Smoot, a "whom regular," into the radical camp of the Democrats and Republican insurgents.

Senator Bailey's particular objection was based on the proposed commerce court. He was very confident in his prediction that this feature of the bill would be held to be unconstitutional by the courts. He denied the power of Congress to curtail or impair in any way the powers of a Federal Judge and found other constitutional defects in the commerce court provision.

The debate became so interesting that Senator Newlands felt impelled to make a second speech before the vote was taken. Senator Cummins calmed the fears of many of the progressive Senators by pointing out that the bill was a good measure in the main and that it would subserve a useful public purpose.

There was a sense of relief manifested generally in the Senate when the roll call began. Senator Elihu had opened conference with the White House by telephone and promptly notified President Taft just as soon as the result of the roll call was known.

It is expected that the report will be agreed to in the House to-morrow and that the bill will be before the President for his signature Monday morning.

THE LAST FORT BARREL.

Committee Agrees on Public Buildings Bill Carrying a Total of \$21,000,000.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The last pork barrel of the session of the public buildings bill, carrying a total of \$18,500,000 with \$3,000,000 additional for continuing contracts, was agreed to to-day by the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and will be reported to the House for action early next week.

The measure carries authorizations for new Federal buildings at Syracuse, N. Y.; Chicago, Minneapolis, New Haven, Conn.; Birmingham and Mobile, Ala.; for a sub-treasury at St. Louis and for new departmental buildings in this city.

There are to be separate buildings for the State Department, the Department of Justice and the Department of Commerce and Labor, the structures to cost more than \$5,000,000 in the aggregate.

For a new city post office for the national capital, to be located adjacent to the new Union Station, \$2,000,000 is provided.

For the joint use of the Geological Survey, the Indian Bureau, the Bureau of Mines, the General Land Office and the Reclamation Service a new building is authorized, for which \$2,500,000 is allowed and which will be located on the site purchased some years ago for the proposed Hall of Records. This piece of ground is a block of two from the War Department. The three new buildings to house the State Department, the Department of Justice and the Department of Commerce and Labor are to be located on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue just east of the Treasury Department.

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MADRIZ PROTEST: U. S. REPLY.

The Venus Not Entitled to Blockade Other Republics Interested.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The protest made by President Madriz of the de facto Government at Managua, Nicaragua, against the action of Commander W. W. Gilmer of the U. S. gunboat Paducah and senior naval officer in Central American waters, will not affect the policy of the State Department. President Madriz's protest was sent to President Taft, who referred it to the State Department for consideration.

Madriz has made a similar protest to the other republics of Central and South America. The principal complaint is that Commander Gilmer would not allow the bombardment of or fighting within the city limits of Bluefields. The Commander's action was taken at the direction of the State Department, which held that the Madriz gunboat Venus could not be permitted to bombard an unfortified town in which there was considerable foreign property. This action was the same as that taken by the Commander of the British gunboat Scylla at Greytown several months ago.

President Madriz also protested against the recent recognition by Secretary of State Knox of the right of the Estrada faction to transfer the custom house from the bluff to Bluefields after the bluff had been captured by Madriz's troops. Mr. Knox took the position that as the goods were consigned to merchants in Bluefields the custom house at the bluff was only a convenience and its control did not carry also the right to collect customs.

Señor Madriz also took exception to the action of Commander Gilmer in preventing the Madriz gunboat Venus from effectively blockading the port of Bluefields. According to the officers of the State Department they declined to recognize the right of the Venus to blockade because she violated the American neutrality laws by fitting out in an American port. The only breach of neutrality according to the officers of the Department was allowing the Venus to elude the vigilance of the American officers, which was to the advantage of the Madriz faction.

It is probable that a formal reply will be sent to President Madriz within a few days through José de Olivares, American Consul at Managua. The communication will be brief, however, as the State Department has informed President Madriz of practically every step taken, together with the reasons therefor, since the revolution began.

Several of the Central and South American republics to which President Madriz also protested have asked to be informed of the substance of Secretary Knox's reply to the protest, to be used in the preparation of their own replies. These requests are construed by officers of the Department that Mr. Knox will receive the moral support of several of the Central and South American republics in his policy toward Nicaragua.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The yacht Sylph has arrived at New York yard, the collier Abredera at Newport News, the cruiser Wolverine at Michigan City and the supply ship Supply at Nagasaki.

The battleship South Carolina has sailed from Norfolk for New York, the tug Sebago and the torpedo boat Stringham and Foote from Southport for Charleston, the gunboat Yorktown from San Francisco for Astoria, the cruiser Prairie from Trinidad for Bluefields, the tug Fortune, the collier Justin and the submarines Grampus and Pike from San Francisco for Capota, the gunboat Scorpion from Piraeus for Constantinople, the cruiser New York from Piraeus for Alexandria and the torpedo boats Smith, Flusser, Lamson, Preston and Reid from Newport for New York.

COMMANDER PEARY BACK.

Lectured and Was Honored Abroad—Not to Go Exploring Again.

Commander and Mrs. Robert Peary, Miss Marie Peary, Master R. E. Peary and Capt. Robert Bartlett, ex-skipper of the polar ship Roosevelt, arrived yesterday by the Cunarder Mauretania. The Commander said he was going first to Bowdoin and then to his home at Eagle Island, and that he had no plans beyond that. While in Europe he lectured in Berlin, Rome, London, Vienna, Budapest, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Cardiff, Bristol, Brussels, Antwerp and Amsterdam and received seven medals and a silver model of an ancient Arctic exploring ship from the Royal Society Geographical Society. He was also elected an honorary member of four scientific societies.

The Commander said he would never again head a polar expedition, but that he never would cease advocating polar exploration and doing what he could to aid it. He said that the Francke suit brought in Germany, in which it was declared that Peary took supplies from Cook's storehouse, would never come to anything. All the allegations of Francke were published in the newspapers last year.

About the Scott expedition to the south pole the Commander spoke with much hope. He said, "Scott is a magnificent man, and if he does not meet any serious accident, such as the wreck of his ship, he is pretty sure to win. In the Antarctic there is no drifting ice and permanent stations for supplies can be established, also the road has been plotted already to within 100 miles of the pole."

Capt. Bartlett, who boasted that he had become a citizen of the United States while he was away, says he is anxious to head a dash for the south pole next year. He would have made an effort to take out an expedition earlier but he lacked financial backing. He now sees a way of overcoming this handicap.

JULIAN SUES RYAN ET AL.

Metropolitan Investigator Asks Heavy Damages for Conspiracy to Slander.

Louis E. Julian, the former Metropolitan investigator, who was acquitted in General Sessions a month ago on a charge of passing a bad check, has brought suit for \$100,000 damages against John F. McIntyre and Thomas F. Ryan, alleging conspiracy to slander. They are the outcome of Julian's testimony in the Metropolitan inquiry before District Attorney Jerome in 1908 concerning an alleged contribution of \$15,000 to bring about the nomination of Vernon M. Davis for the Supreme Court bench, in which he used the names of Mr. McIntyre and Mr. Ryan. McIntyre then called Julian "a liar and a scoundrel," and Mr. Ryan said there wasn't a word of truth in what he said.

Julian has also brought suit for \$100,000 against Mr. Jerome, ex-Assistant District Attorney, Marshall B. Clarke, ex-Magistrate, Wm. J. L. Quackenbush, chief counsel for the Metropolitan; Ambrose F. McCabe, former associate counsel for the Metropolitan, and Dr. Wolff Nelson of the Astor House for malicious prosecution. Julian was arrested in 1908 on a charge of giving false and malicious information concerning alleged Metropolitan bribes to a newspaper, was held for trial and indicted, but never brought to trial. Mr. Quackenbush was complainant and all the others were connected with the prosecution except Dr. Nelson, who denied vigorously on the witness stand one of Julian's "bribe" stories.

Chariots of Fire Will Race in the Air



EVERYBODY INVITED To-Night at 8 o'Clock

Real Life Action Reproduced in Fire. 20,000 Electric Bulbs operated by 2,750 Switches from the Roof of the Normandie Hotel, at

38th Street and Broadway (Facing Herald Square)

See the World's Greatest Electrical Display Put in Operation.

THE RICE ELECTRIC DISPLAY COMPANY,

1328 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Owners and Operators

BROOKINS FLIES UP 4,939 FEET.

Wright Aviator Breaks His Own Altitude Record.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 17.—While the crowd was leaving the Speedway about 6:30 o'clock this evening the wind suddenly fell to almost a dead calm and Brookins determined to try again to break his altitude record of 4,384 feet made on Monday.

The machine was got into action very quickly, and with the grand stand and bleachers deserted and the crowd hurrying to the exits he began his flight.

After reaching a height of 7,000 feet the biplane struck a smart current of air and was brought from over the course to the western part of the city, but it continued its upward flight and reached a height of 4,939 feet, breaking his record of Monday by more than 500 feet. It was nearly dark when he circled back to the speedway course and alighted without accident.

The crowd out this afternoon to see the feats of the birdmen was anything but good humored. As hour after hour passed and there was no indication of the program being started, a brisk wind was blowing from the southwest and the aviators realized that there was not only no chance to break records but that their ability to stay in the air and the consequent entertainment of the crowd were alike limited.

Brookins circled about the speedway at a low altitude and was in the air 13 minutes 28 seconds, performing some maneuvers of interest but none that the crowd had not witnessed from day to day since the meet began.

Brookins made a second flight which carried him far out of the speedway boundaries, and he was in the air for twenty-three minutes. Hoxsey made the highest altitude during the afternoon, reaching 400 feet and remaining in the air fifteen minutes. While he was in the air Johnson went in another biplane and did some fancy curves, but all the aviators were weary of feats in the brisk wind.

SEE INTERSTATE COMMISSION.

Wickersham's Adviser to New Jersey Commuters.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., June 17.—According to a dispatch received to-night by the Commuters League of New Jersey from Attorney-General Wickersham the only relief for the commuters who are protesting against the increased rates of fare on New Jersey railroads lies with the Interstate Commerce Commission.